

"(3) Any numbered mineral section which is surveyed on or after the date of the enactment of this subsection, and on which there is outstanding at the time of such survey a lease or leases entered into by the United States, shall (unless excluded from the provisions of this section by subsection (c) for a reason other than the existence of an outstanding lease) be granted to the State concerned immediately upon completion of such survey; and the State shall succeed to the position of the United States as lessor under such lease or leases.

"(4) The Secretary of the Interior shall, upon application by a State, issue patents to the State for the lands granted by this Act, in accordance with the Act of June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 1185, 43 U. S. C. sec. 871a). Such patent shall include a statement that the State succeeded to the position of the United States as lessor at the time the title vested in the State.

"(5) Where, at the time rents, royalties, and bonuses accrue, the lands or deposits covered by a single lease are owned in part by the State and in part by the United States, the rents, royalties, and bonuses shall be allocated between them in proportion to the acreage in said lease owned by each."

SEC. 2. Subsection (c) of such Act, as amended, is amended by striking out "That" and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Except as provided in subsection (d)."

Approved April 22, 1954.

Public Law 341

CHAPTER 170

AN ACT

April 22, 1954
[H. R. 7380]

To authorize the Secretary of Commerce to reconvey certain property which the city of Boulder, Colorado, donated to the Secretary of Commerce for the establishment of a radio propagation laboratory.

Boulder, Colo.
Reconveyance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any other law to the contrary notwithstanding, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to reconvey, without compensation in such manner and on such other terms and conditions as he deems to be in the best interests of the United States, to the city of Boulder, Colorado, two acres of land more or less, consisting of a portion of a tract of some two hundred and ten acres of land in Boulder County, Colorado, which tract was conveyed without compensation to the United States Government represented by the Secretary of Commerce, as a site for a radio laboratory under authority of Public Law 366, Eighty-first Congress, approved October 25, 1949 (63 Stat. 886), the said land reconveyed to be used by the city of Boulder, Colorado, as part of a site for a water reservoir.

15 USC 272 note.

Approved April 22, 1954.

Public Law 342

CHAPTER 171

JOINT RESOLUTION

April 22, 1954
[S. J. Res. 146]

To authorize the designation of October 16, 1954, as National Olympic Day.

Whereas the XVIth Olympic Games of the modern era will be held in Melbourne, Australia, November 22 to December 8, 1956, with Winter Games to be held at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, January 26 to February 5, 1956; and

Whereas the Pan American Games will be held in Mexico City in March 1955; and

Whereas these games will afford an opportunity of bringing together young men and women representing more than seventy nations, of many races, creeds, and stations in life and possessing various habits and customs, all bound by the universal appeal of friendly athletic competition, governed by rules of sportsmanship and dedicated to the principle that the important thing is for each and every participant to do his very best to win in a manner that will reflect credit upon himself or herself, and the country represented; and

Whereas the peoples of the world in these trying times require above all else occasions for friendship and understanding, and among the most telling things which influence people of other countries are the acts of individuals and not those of governments; and

Whereas experiences afforded by the Olympic and Pan American Games make a unique contribution to common understanding and mutual respect among all peoples; and

Whereas previous Olympic and Pan American Games have proved that competitors and spectators alike have been imbued with ideals of friendship, chivalry, and comradeship and impressed with the fact that accomplishment is reward in itself; and

Whereas the United States Olympic Association is presently engaged in assuring maximum support for the teams representing the United States at Mexico City, Melbourne, and Cortina d'Ampezzo; and

Whereas a day set aside by this Nation for a rededication to the amateur ideal could accomplish great good in encouraging good will for these games: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the 16th of October 1954 as National Olympic Day and urging all citizens of our country to do all in their power to support the XVIth Olympic Games, the Winter Games to be held in 1956, and the Pan American Games to be held in 1955, and to insure that the United States will be fully and adequately represented in these games.

Approved April 22, 1954.

National Olympic Day, 1954.

Public Law 343

CHAPTER 172

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the District of Columbia to enter into interstate civil-defense compacts.

April 22, 1954
[S. J. Res. 63]

Whereas several States have heretofore entered into interstate civil defense compacts with other States in form substantially as follows:

"INTERSTATE CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER COMPACT

"The contracting States solemnly agree:

"Article 1. The purpose of this compact is to provide mutual aid among the States in meeting any emergency or disaster from enemy attack or other cause (natural or otherwise) including sabotage and subversive acts and direct attacks by bombs, shellfire, and atomic, radiological, chemical, bacteriological means, and other weapons. The prompt, full, and effective utilization of the resources of the respective States, including such resources as may be available from the United States Government or any other source, are essential to the safety, care, and welfare of the people thereof in the event of enemy action or other emergency, and any other resources, including personnel, equipment, or supplies, shall be incorporated into a plan